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Forty-seventh session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 97 (c)

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Situation of human rights in Iraq

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1/ and the International Covenants on Human Rights, 2/

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in this field,

Mindful that Iraq is a party to the International Covenants on Human Rights and to other human rights instruments,

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1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Recalling its resolution 46/134 of 17 December 1991, in which it expressed its deep concern at the flagrant violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 688 (1991) of 5 April 1991, in which the Council demanded an end to the repression of the Iraqi civilian population and insisted that Iraq should cooperate with humanitarian organizations and ensure that the human and political rights of all Iraqi citizens were respected,

Recalling in particular Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/74 of 6 March 1991, 3/ in which the Commission requested its Chairman to appoint a special rapporteur to make a thorough study of the violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq, based on all information the Special Rapporteur might deem relevant, including information provided by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and any comments and material provided by the Government of Iraq,

Recalling the pertinent resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights condemning the flagrant violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq, including its most recent, resolution 1992/71 of 5 March 1992, 4/ by which the Commission extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further year and requested him in pursuing his mandate to visit again the northern area of Iraq, in particular, and to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and a final report to the Commission at its forty-ninth session,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 706 (1991) of 15 August 1991, 712 (1991) of 19 September 1991 and 778 (1992) of 2 October 1992,

Deeply concerned by the massive and grave violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq, such as summary and arbitrary executions, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, enforced or involuntary disappearances, arbitrary arrests and detentions, lack of due process and the rule of law and of freedom of thought, of expression, of association and of access to food and health care,

Deeply concerned also by the fact that chemical weapons have been used on the Iraqi civilian population, by the forced displacement of hundreds of thousands of Iraqi civilians and by the destruction of Iraqi towns and villages, as well as by the fact that tens of thousands of displaced Kurds had to take refuge in camps and shelters in the north of Iraq,

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3/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 2 (E/1991/22), chap. II, sect. A.

4/ Ibid., 1992, Supplement No. 2 (E/1992/22), chap. 2, sect. A.

Deeply concerned further by the current severe and grave violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq against the civilian population in southern Iraq, in particular the Shiah communities in the southern marshes,

Expressing concern in particular that there has been no improvement in the human rights situation in Iraq, and, therefore, welcoming the Special Rapporteur's proposal for the deployment of a team of human rights monitors in Iraq,

Noting that, despite the formal cooperation extended to the Special Rapporteur by the Government of Iraq, that cooperation needs to be improved, in particular by giving full replies to the Special Rapporteur's inquiries about acts being committed by the Government of Iraq that are incompatible with the international human rights instruments that are binding on that country,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the interim report on the situation of human rights in Iraq 5/ submitted by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights and the observations, conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

2. Expresses its strong condemnation of the massive violations of human rights, of the gravest nature, for which the Government of Iraq is responsible and to which the Special Rapporteur has referred in his recent reports, in particular:

(a) Summary and arbitrary executions, orchestrated mass executions and burials, extrajudicial killings, including political killings, in particular in the northern region of Iraq, in southern Shiah centres and in the southern marshes;

(b) The widespread routine practice of systematic torture in its most cruel forms, including the torture of children;

(c) Enforced or involuntary disappearances, routinely practised arbitrary arrest and detention, including women and children, consistent and routine failure to respect due process and the rule of law;

(d) Suppression of freedom of thought, expression and association, and violations of property rights;

3. Deplores Iraq's refusal to cooperate in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991), and its failure to provide the Iraqi population with access to adequate food and health care;

5/ A/47/367 and Add.1.

4. Calls upon the Government of Iraq to release immediately all persons arbitrarily arrested and detained, including Kuwaitis and nationals of other States;

5. Calls once again upon Iraq, as a State party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as well as to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to abide by its freely undertaken obligations under these Covenants and under other international instruments on human rights, and particularly to respect and ensure the rights of all individuals irrespective of their origin within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction;

6. Recognizes the importance of the work of the United Nations in providing humanitarian relief to the people of Iraq, and calls upon Iraq immediately and fully to implement the Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations and the Government of Iraq, and to cooperate with the United Nations programmes, including ensuring the safety and security of United Nations personnel and humanitarian workers;

7. Expresses its special alarm at the repressive policies and practices directed against the Kurds which continue to have an impact on the lives of the Iraqi people as a whole;

8. Also expresses its special alarm at the resurgence of grave violations of human rights against Shiah communities, especially in southern Iraq, which is the result of a preconceived policy against the marsh Arabs in particular;

9. Further expresses its special alarm at all internal embargoes, which prevent the equitable enjoyment of basic foodstuffs and medical supplies, and calls upon Iraq, which has sole responsibility in this regard, to remove them;

10. Welcomes the Special Rapporteur's proposal for a system of human rights monitors which would constitute an independent and reliable source of information, and invites the Commission on Human Rights to follow up this proposal at its forty-ninth session;

11. Urges once more the Government of Iraq to set up an independent commission of inquiry to look into the fate of tens of thousands of disappeared persons;

12. Regrets the failure of the Government of Iraq to provide satisfactory and convincing replies concerning the violations of human rights brought to the attention of the Special Rapporteur, and calls upon it to reply without delay in a comprehensive and detailed manner;

13. Urges, therefore, the Government of Iraq to accord its full cooperation to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights to enable him to make the appropriate recommendations to improve the human rights situation in Iraq;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary assistance in carrying out his mandate;

15. Decides to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights in Iraq during its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

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THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 97 (c)

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1/ and the International Covenants on Human Rights, 2/

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in the field,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/67, 3/

1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

3/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 2 (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

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Regretting that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, after having allowed the Special Representative of the Committee on Human Rights to pay three visits to that country, has discontinued its cooperation with the Special Representative,

Noting that the Special Representative's observation that international supervision of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran should be maintained,

Noting that the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in its resolution 1992/15 condemned the continuing grave violations of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the interim report of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights and the observations contained therein;

2. Expresses its deep concern at continuing reports of violations of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran;

3. Expresses its concern more specifically at the main criticisms according to the Special Representative of the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran, namely, the high number of executions, the practice of torture, the standard of the administration of justice, the absence of guarantees of due legal process, the treatment of the Baha'i community and restrictions of freedoms of expression, thought, opinion and press;

4. Expresses its grave concern at the fact that, contrary to the Special Representative's earlier recommendation, the application of the death penalty has been excessive;

5. Regrets that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has not permitted the Special Representative to visit the country and has failed to reply to allegations of human rights violations transmitted to it by the Special Representative;

6. Regrets also that, as the Special Representative concluded, the Islamic Republic of Iran has not given adequate follow-up to many of the recommendations contained in the previous reports;

7. Calls upon the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to intensify its efforts to investigate and rectify the human rights issues raised by the Special Representative in his observations, in particular as regards the administration of justice and due process of law;

8. Also calls upon the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to comply with international instruments on human rights, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 2/ to which the Islamic Republic of Iran is a party, and to ensure that all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including religious groups, enjoy the rights recognized in these instruments;

9. Endorses the view of the Special Representative that the international monitoring of the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran should be continued;

10. Encourages the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to resume cooperation with the Special Representative;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative;

12. Decides to continue the examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran during its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

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HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The situation in the Sudan

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1/ the International Covenants on Human Rights, 2/ and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 3/

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to comply with the obligations laid down in the various instruments in this field,

Recalling the resolution adopted in Dakar by the Organization of African Unity on the strengthening of cooperation and coordination among African States, and recalling the Addis Ababa Agreement of July 1990,

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1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

3/ See resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

Noting with deep concern reports of grave human rights violations in the Sudan, particularly summary executions, detentions without trial, forced displacement of persons and torture, described in part in the reports submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session by the Special Rapporteurs on Torture and on Summary or Arbitrary Executions,

Noting the announcement by the Government of the Sudan of its intention to constitute an independent judicial inquiry commission to investigate the killings of Sudanese nationals employees of foreign government relief organizations,

Deeply concerned that access by the civilian population to humanitarian assistance is being impeded, which poses a threat to human life and an offence to human dignity,

Alarmed by the large number of internally displaced persons and victims of discrimination in the Sudan, including members of minorities who have been forcibly displaced in violation of their human rights and who are in need of relief assistance and of protection,

Alarmed also by the mass exodus of refugees into neighbouring countries, and conscious of the burden that this places on those countries, but expressing its appreciation for the continuing efforts to assist them, thereby easing the burden on host countries,

Emphasizing that it is essential to put an end to the serious deterioration of the human rights situation in the Sudan,

Welcoming the efforts of the United Nations and other humanitarian organizations to provide humanitarian relief to those Sudanese in need,

1. Expresses its deep concern at the serious human rights violations in the Sudan, including summary executions, detentions without due process, forced displacement of persons and torture;

2. Urges the Government of the Sudan to respect fully human rights, and calls upon all parties to cooperate in order to ensure such respect;

3. Calls on the Government of the Sudan to comply with applicable international instruments of human rights, in particular the International Covenants on Human Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, to which the Sudan is a party, and to ensure that all individuals in its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including members of all religious and ethnic groups, enjoy the rights recognized in these instruments;

4. Calls on all parties to the hostilities to respect fully the applicable provisions of international humanitarian law including article 3 of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and the additional protocols thereto, to halt the use of weapons against the civilian population, to protect all civilians

from violations, including arbitrary detention, ill-treatment, torture and summary execution;

5. Expresses its appreciation to the humanitarian organizations for their work in helping displaced persons and drought and conflict victims in the Sudan, and calls on all parties to protect humanitarian relief workers;

6. Calls on the Special Rapporteur on Summary or Arbitrary Executions to address the killing of Sudanese national employees of foreign government relief organizations;

7. Calls upon the Government of the Sudan to ensure a full, thorough and prompt investigation of the killings of Sudanese nationals employees of foreign government relief organizations by the independent judicial inquiry commission, to bring to justice those responsible for the killings and to provide just compensation to the families of the victims;

8. Calls on all parties to permit international agencies, humanitarian organizations and donor Governments to deliver humanitarian assistance to the civilian population and to cooperate with the recent initiatives of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat to deliver humanitarian assistance to all persons in need;

9. Recommends that the serious human rights situation in the Sudan be monitored, and invites the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session to give urgent attention to the situation of human rights in the Sudan;

10. Decides to continue its consideration of this question at its forty-eighth session.

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HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Uruguay: proposed amendments to draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.55

The plight of street children

1. At the end of the third preambular paragraph, add "from their families and communities and as part of national efforts and international cooperation;".

2. At the end of the thirteenth preambular paragraph, add "and fiscal restrictions that severely hamper the implementation of governmental programmes for the protection and assistance of children, including street children;".

3. Insert a new preambular paragraph after the thirteenth preambular paragraph to read:

"Reaffirming in this connection, the importance of international cooperation for improving the living conditions of children in every country, in particular in the developing countries,".

4. Insert a new operative paragraph after present operative paragraph 3 to read:

"Calls upon the international community to support, through increased financial and technical cooperation, the efforts of Governments to improve the situation of street children;".

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5. Insert a new operative paragraph after present operative paragraph 7 to read:

"Encourages States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in preparing their reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child to bear this problem in mind and to consider requesting, or indicating their need for, technical advice and assistance for initiatives aimed at improving the situation of street children, in accordance with article 45 of the Convention;".

6. In present operative paragraph 8, after "among other measures", insert "increased international cooperation in the promotion of development projects that can have a positive impact on the situation of street children,".

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HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1/ the International Covenants on Human Rights, 2/ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 3/ and international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 4/ and the additional protocols thereto of 1977, 5/

1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

3/ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

4/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

5/ Ibid., vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

Deeply concerned at the human tragedy in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and at the continuing massive and systematic violations of human rights occurring in most of that territory, particularly in the areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina under Serbian control,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 771 (1992) of 13 August 1992, 780 (1992) of 6 October 1992 and 787 (1992) of 16 November 1992, which inter alia, demand that all parties and others concerned in the former Yugoslavia immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law, and pursuant to which the Secretary-General has established a Commission of Experts to examine and analyse information relating to violations of humanitarian law being committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia,

Recalling its resolution 46/242 of 25 August 1992, which demands an end to the fighting, condemns the massive violations of human rights and international humanitarian law occurring in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in particular the abhorrent practice of "ethnic cleansing", rejects recognition of the acquisition of territory by force and demands the safe, unconditional and honourable repatriation of refugees and deportees to their homes,

Recalling also its resolution [...] condemning unreservedly "ethnic cleansing", and reiterating its conviction that those who commit or order the acts of "ethnic cleansing" are individually responsible and should be brought to justice,

Recalling that the Commission on Human Rights at its first special session of 1992 to consider the situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia, adopted resolution 1992/S-1/1, in which it condemned in the strongest terms all violations of human rights within the territory of the former Yugoslavia, called upon all parties to cease those violations immediately and to take all necessary steps to ensure full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and humanitarian law and requested its Chairman to appoint a special rapporteur to investigate the human rights situation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Special Rapporteur, as well as those of the Chairman of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, the Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions, the Special Rapporteur on the Question of Torture, and the Representative of the Secretary-General on Internally Displaced Persons, who accompanied him on one or both of his missions,

Welcoming the decision by the Commission on Human Rights to meet again in special session to consider the reports of the Special Rapporteur,

Encouraging the continuing efforts made in the framework of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia to find a peaceful solution to the situation in the former Yugoslavia,

Welcoming the consideration by the Human Rights Committee of the special reports from the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), Croatia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina on the human rights situation in those parts of the territory of the former Yugoslavia, with respect to their obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Noting with concern the comments adopted by the Human Rights Committee following consideration of those special reports at its meeting held on 6 November 1992,

Welcoming the effort by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to prevent further human rights violations and its missions dispatched to the territory of the former Yugoslavia, including missions of long duration to Kosovo, Vojvodina and Sandjak, where the human rights situation remains a cause of great concern,

Gravely concerned at the human rights situation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and in particular at the continuing, odious practice of "ethnic cleansing", which is the direct cause of the vast majority of human rights violations there and whose principal victims are the Muslim population virtually threatened with extermination,

1. Commends the Special Rapporteur for his reports on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia;

2. Expresses its grave concern at the Special Rapporteur's detailed reports of violations of human rights and humanitarian law in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and at his conclusion that most of the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in particular Bosnia and Herzegovina, is the scene of massive and systematic violations of human rights and grave violations of humanitarian law;

3. Condemns in the strongest possible terms the abhorrent practice of "ethnic cleansing", and recognizes that the Serbian leadership in territories under their control in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Yugoslav Army and the political leadership of the Republic of Serbia bear primary responsibility for this reprehensible practice, which flagrantly violates the most fundamental principles of human rights;

4. Condemns also the specific violations identified by the Special Rapporteur, most of which are caused by "ethnic cleansing", and which include killings, torture, beatings, rape, disappearances, destruction of houses, and other acts or threats of violence aimed at forcing individuals to leave their homes, as well as reports of violations of human rights in connection with detention;

5. Condemns further the indiscriminate shelling of cities and civilian areas, the systematic terrorization and murder of non-combatants, the destruction of vital services, the besieging of cities and the use of military force against civilian populations and relief operations by all sides, recognizing that the main responsibility lies with Serbian forces;

6. Demands that all parties involved in the former Yugoslavia cease these violations immediately, take appropriate steps to apprehend and punish those who are guilty of perpetrating or authorizing the violations, including those violations in connection with detention and take all necessary measures to ensure the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in accordance with their obligations under the Geneva Conventions of 1949, 4/ and the additional protocols thereto of 1977, 5/ the International Covenants on Human Rights, 2/ and other international human rights instruments;

7. Reaffirms that all persons who perpetrate or authorize crimes against humanity, and other grave breaches of international humanitarian law are individually responsible for those breaches and that the international community will exert every effort to bring them to justice, and calls on all parties to provide all pertinent information to the Commission of Experts in accordance with Security Council resolution 780 (1992);

8. Expresses deep concern at the number of disappearances and missing persons in the former Yugoslavia, and calls on all parties to make all possible efforts to account for those missing;

9. Demands an immediate end to the practice of "ethnic cleansing", and in particular that the Government of the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) use its influence with the self-proclaimed Serbian authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia to bring the practice of "ethnic cleansing" to an immediate end and to reverse the effects of that practice;

10. Reaffirms that States are to be held accountable for violations of human rights which their agents commit upon the territory of another State;

11. Expresses its complete support for the victims of these violations, reaffirms the right of all persons to return to their homes in safety and dignity, considers invalid all acts made under duress affecting ownership of property and other related questions and recognizes the right of victims of "ethnic cleansing" to receive reparation for their losses;

12. Condemns in particular the violations of human rights and humanitarian law in connection with detention, including killings, torture and the systematic practice of rape, and calls upon all parties in the former Yugoslavia to close immediately all detention centres not in compliance with the Geneva Conventions, and to release immediately all persons arbitrarily or illegally detained;

13. Demands that the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Special Rapporteur, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe missions and other relevant international humanitarian organizations be granted immediate, unimpeded and continued access to all camps, prisons and other places of detention within the territory of the former Yugoslavia;

14. Expresses its grave concern at the Special Rapporteur's report on the dangerous situation in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, and urges all parties there to engage in a meaningful dialogue under the auspices of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, to act with utmost restraint and to settle disputes in full compliance with human rights and fundamental freedoms, and calls on the Serbian authorities to refrain from the use of force and immediately stop the practice of "ethnic cleansing" and to respect fully the rights of persons belonging to minorities, in order to prevent the extension of the conflict to other parts of the former Yugoslavia;

15. Calls upon the parties to implement immediately all commitments made in the framework of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia and to work together to ensure the success of the Conference, and welcomes in this regard the acceptance by the government of Bosnia and Herzegovina of the constitutional proposals of the Co-Chairmen as a basis for negotiations;

16. Endorses the resolution adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its second special session of 1992 addressing the reports of the Special Rapporteur, in particular its call for all States to consider the extent to which the acts committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Croatia constitute genocide, in accordance with the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; 6/

17. Calls upon all United Nations bodies, including the United Nations Protection Force and the specialized agencies and invites Governments and informed intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur, and in particular to provide him on a continuing basis with all relevant and accurate information in their possession on the situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia;

18. Urges all States, United Nations bodies, including the specialized agencies as well as the Special Rapporteur and, as appropriate, international humanitarian organizations, to make available substantiated information in their possession or submitted to them relating to the violations of humanitarian law, including grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions being committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia to the Commission of Experts pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992);

19. Urges all States and relevant organizations to consider implementation of the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur, and in particular:

6/ Resolution 260 A (III).

(a) Welcomes the Special Rapporteur's call for the opening of humanitarian relief corridors to prevent the imminent death of tens of thousands of persons in besieged cities;

(b) Welcomes the Security Council's invitation in its resolution 787 (1992) to the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant agencies, to study the possibility and requirements for the promotion of safe areas and the Special Rapporteur's recommendation for the creation of such security zones for the protection of displaced persons, while keeping in mind that the international community must not acquiesce in demographic changes caused by "ethnic cleansing";

(c) Draws the attention of the Commission of Experts established by Security Council resolution 780 (1992) to the need for an immediate and urgent investigation by qualified experts of a mass grave near Vukovar and other mass grave sites and places where mass killings are reported to have taken place, and requests the Secretary-General, within the overall budgetary framework of the United Nations, to make available all necessary resources for this undertaking and for the other work of the Commission;

20. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure the full and effective coordination of all United Nations bodies to implement the present resolution, and calls upon those bodies concerned with the situation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia to coordinate closely with the Special Rapporteur and the Commission of Experts;

21. Also requests the Secretary-General, within the overall budgetary framework of the United Nations, to make all necessary resources available for the Special Rapporteur to carry out his mandate and in particular to provide him with a number of staff based in the territories of the former Yugoslavia adequate to ensure effective continuous monitoring of the human rights situation there and coordination with other United Nations bodies involved, including the United Nations Protection Force;

22. Further requests the Secretary-General to give all other necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur to enable him to fulfil his mandate;

23. Decides to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia during its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

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HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: revised draft resolution

The situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1/ the International Covenants on Human Rights, 2/ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 3/ the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 4/ the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel,

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1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

3/ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

4/ Resolution 260 A (III).

Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 5/ and international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 6/ and the additional protocols thereto of 1977, 7/

Deeply concerned at the human tragedy in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and at the continuing massive and systematic violations of human rights occurring in most of that territory, particularly in the areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina under Serbian control,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 771 (1992) of 13 August 1992, 780 (1992) of 6 October 1992 and 787 (1992) of 16 November 1992, which inter alia, demand that all parties and others concerned in the former Yugoslavia immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law, and pursuant to which the Secretary-General has established a Commission of Experts to examine and analyse information relating to violations of humanitarian law being committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia,

Recalling its resolution 46/242 of 25 August 1992, which demands an end to the fighting, condemns the massive violations of human rights and international humanitarian law occurring in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in particular the abhorrent practice of "ethnic cleansing", rejects recognition of the acquisition of territory by force and demands the safe, unconditional and honourable repatriation of refugees and deportees to their homes,

Recalling also its resolution [...] condemning unreservedly "ethnic cleansing", and reiterating its conviction that those who commit or order the acts of "ethnic cleansing" are individually responsible and should be brought to justice,

Recalling that the Commission on Human Rights at its first special session of 1992 to consider the situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia, adopted resolution 1992/S-1/1, in which it condemned in the strongest terms all violations of human rights within the territory of the former Yugoslavia, called upon all parties to cease those violations immediately and to take all necessary steps to ensure full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and humanitarian law and requested its Chairman to appoint a special rapporteur to investigate the human rights situation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia,

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5/ Resolution 39/46.

6/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

7/ Ibid., vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Special Rapporteur, as well as those of the Chairman of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, the Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions, the Special Rapporteur on the Question of Torture, and the Representative of the Secretary-General on Internally Displaced Persons, who accompanied him on one or both of his missions,

Welcoming the decision by the Commission on Human Rights to meet again in special session to consider the reports of the Special Rapporteur,

Encouraging the continuing efforts made in the framework of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia to find a peaceful solution to the situation in the former Yugoslavia, including the proposals made by the Co-Chairmen of its Steering Committee for the Constitution for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina designed to protect human rights on the basis of fundamental human rights instruments,

Welcoming the consideration by the Human Rights Committee of the special reports from the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), Croatia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina on the human rights situation in those parts of the territory of the former Yugoslavia, with respect to their obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Noting with concern the comments adopted by the Human Rights Committee following consideration of those special reports at its meeting held on 6 November 1992,

Welcoming the effort by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to prevent further human rights violations and its missions dispatched to the territory of the former Yugoslavia, including missions of long duration to Kosovo, Vojvodina and Sandjak, where the human rights situation remains a cause of great concern,

Gravely concerned at the human rights situation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and in particular at the continuing, odious practice of "ethnic cleansing", which is the direct cause of the vast majority of human rights violations there and whose principal victims are the Muslim population virtually threatened with extermination,

Alarmed that, although the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina is not a religious conflict, it has been characterized by the systematic destruction and profanation of mosques, churches and other places of worship, as well as other sites of cultural heritage, in particular in areas currently or previously under Serbian control,

1. Commends the Special Rapporteur for his reports on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia;

2. Expresses its grave concern at the Special Rapporteur's detailed reports of violations of human rights and humanitarian law in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and at his conclusion that most of the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in particular Bosnia and Herzegovina, is the scene of massive and systematic violations of human rights and grave violations of humanitarian law;

3. Condemns in the strongest possible terms the abhorrent practice of "ethnic cleansing", and recognizes that the Serbian leadership in territories under their control in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Yugoslav Army and the political leadership of the Republic of Serbia bear primary responsibility for this reprehensible practice, which flagrantly violates the most fundamental principles of human rights;

4. Condemns also the specific violations identified by the Special Rapporteur, most of which are caused by "ethnic cleansing", and which include killings, torture, beatings, rape, disappearances, destruction of houses, and other acts or threats of violence aimed at forcing individuals to leave their homes, as well as reports of violations of human rights in connection with detention;

5. Condemns further the indiscriminate shelling of cities and civilian areas, the systematic terrorization and murder of non-combatants, the destruction of vital services, the besieging of cities and the use of military force against civilian populations and relief operations by all sides, recognizing that the main responsibility lies with Serbian forces;

6. Demands that all parties involved in the former Yugoslavia, and especially those most responsible, cease these violations immediately, take appropriate steps to apprehend and punish those who are guilty of perpetrating or authorizing the violations, including those violations in connection with detention and take all necessary measures to ensure the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in accordance with their obligations under the Geneva Conventions of 1949, 6/ and the additional protocols thereto of 1977, 7/ the International Covenants on Human Rights, 2/ and other international human rights instruments;

7. Reaffirms that all persons who perpetrate or authorize crimes against humanity, and other grave breaches of international humanitarian law are individually responsible for those breaches and that the international community will exert every effort to bring them to justice, and calls on all parties to provide all pertinent information to the Commission of Experts in accordance with Security Council resolution 780 (1992);

8. Expresses deep concern at the number of disappearances and missing persons in the former Yugoslavia, and calls on all parties to make all possible efforts to account for those missing;

9. Demands an immediate end to the practice of "ethnic cleansing", and in particular that the Government of the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) use its influence with the self-proclaimed Serbian authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia to bring the practice of "ethnic cleansing" to an immediate end and to reverse the effects of that practice;

10. Reaffirms that States are to be held accountable for violations of human rights which their agents commit upon the territory of another State;

11. Expresses its complete support for the victims of these violations, reaffirms the right of all persons to return to their homes in safety and dignity, considers invalid all acts made under duress affecting ownership of property and other related questions and recognizes the right of victims of "ethnic cleansing" to receive reparation for their losses;

12. Condemns in particular the violations of human rights and humanitarian law in connection with detention, including killings, torture and the systematic practice of rape, and calls upon all parties in the former Yugoslavia to close immediately all detention centres not in compliance with the Geneva Conventions, and to release immediately all persons arbitrarily or illegally detained;

13. Demands that the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Special Rapporteur, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe missions and other relevant international humanitarian organizations be granted immediate, unimpeded and continued access to all camps, prisons and other places of detention within the territory of the former Yugoslavia;

14. Expresses its grave concern at the Special Rapporteur's report on the dangerous situation in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, and urges all parties there to engage in a meaningful dialogue under the auspices of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, to act with utmost restraint and to settle disputes in full compliance with human rights and fundamental freedoms, and calls on the Serbian authorities to refrain from the use of force and immediately stop the practice of "ethnic cleansing" and to respect fully the rights of persons belonging to ethnic communities or minorities, in order to prevent the extension of the conflict to other parts of the former Yugoslavia;

15. Calls upon the parties to implement immediately all commitments made in the framework of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia and to work together to ensure the success of the Conference, and welcomes in this regard the acceptance by the government of Bosnia and Herzegovina of the constitutional proposals of the Co-Chairmen as a basis for negotiations;

16. Endorses the resolution adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its second special session of 1992 addressing the reports of the Special Rapporteur, in particular its call for all States to consider the extent to which the acts committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Croatia constitute

genocide, in accordance with the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; 4/

17. Calls upon all United Nations bodies, including the United Nations Protection Force and the specialized agencies and invites Governments and informed intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur, and in particular to provide him on a continuing basis with all relevant and accurate information in their possession on the situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia;

18. Urges all States, United Nations bodies, including the specialized agencies as well as the Special Rapporteur and, as appropriate, international humanitarian organizations, to make available substantiated information in their possession or submitted to them relating to the violations of humanitarian law, including grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions being committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia to the Commission of Experts pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992);

19. Urges all States and relevant organizations to consider implementation of the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur, and in particular:

(a) Welcomes the Special Rapporteur's call for the opening of humanitarian relief corridors to prevent the imminent death of tens of thousands of persons in besieged cities;

(b) Welcomes the Security Council's invitation in its resolution 787 (1992) to the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant agencies, to study the possibility and requirements for the promotion of safe areas and the Special Rapporteur's recommendation for the creation of such security zones for the protection of displaced persons, while keeping in mind that the international community must not acquiesce in demographic changes caused by "ethnic cleansing";

(c) Draws the attention of the Commission of Experts established by Security Council resolution 780 (1992) to the need for an immediate and urgent investigation by qualified experts of a mass grave near Vukovar and other mass grave sites and places where mass killings are reported to have taken place, and requests the Secretary-General, within the overall budgetary framework of the United Nations, to make available all necessary resources for this undertaking and for the other work of the Commission;

20. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure the full and effective coordination of all United Nations bodies to implement the present resolution, and calls upon those bodies concerned with the situation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia to coordinate closely with the Special Rapporteur and the Commission of Experts;

21. Also requests the Secretary-General, within the overall budgetary framework of the United Nations, to make all necessary resources available for the Special Rapporteur to carry out his mandate and in particular to provide him with a number of staff based in the territories of the former Yugoslavia adequate to ensure effective continuous monitoring of the human rights situation there and coordination with other United Nations bodies involved, including the United Nations Protection Force;

22. Further requests the Secretary-General to give all other necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur to enable him to fulfil his mandate;

23. Decides to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia during its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

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Agenda item 93 (a)

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION AND TO YOUTH, AGEING, DISABLED PERSONS AND THE FAMILY

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.51

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.51, the General Assembly would, inter alia,

(a) Decide to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of heads of State and/or Government to be held in early 1995 (operative para. 3);

(b) Accept with deep appreciation the generous offer of the Government of Denmark to host the Summit (operative para. 4);

(c) Decide, taking into account the objectives set out in the resolution, that the core-issues affecting all societies to be addressed by the Summit are (operative para. 6):

(i) The enhancement of social integration, particularly of the more disadvantaged and marginalized groups;

(ii) The alleviation and reduction of poverty;

(iii) The expansion of productive employment;

(d) Decide to establish a Preparatory Committee open to the participation of all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly (operative para. 7);

(e) Decide that the Preparatory Committee should hold an organizational session of one week's duration in April 1993 and, at the level of personal representatives of the heads of State and/or Government, three additional substantive sessions in 1994 of no more than 10 working days each at United Nations Headquarters in New York (operative para. 8);

(f) Decide that the Preparatory Committee should (operative para. 10):

(i) Consider the reports submitted to it by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system on matters relating to the World Summit for Social Development;

(ii) Draft the provisional agenda of the Summit, in accordance with the provisions of the resolution;

(iii) Prepare the draft decisions for the Summit and submit them to the Summit for consideration and adoption;

(iv) Adopt other appropriate decisions relevant to the successful preparation, outcome and follow-up of the Summit;

(g) Request the Secretary-General to establish an ad hoc secretariat unit, including personnel of the relevant agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, to assist in the preparatory process and the substantive work of the Preparatory Committee (operative para. 11);

(h) Recommend that the Commission for Social Development, at its thirty-third session, should give initial consideration to the agenda of the World Summit for Social Development and report to the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council of 1993 (operative para. 12);

(i) Recommend also that the Economic and Social Council at the high-level segment of its substantive session in 1993 should consider the theme "World Summit for Social Development" (operative para. 13);

(j) Request the regional commissions to include in their programmes of work for 1993 the World Summit for Social Development, with particular emphasis on the social situation in their respective regions, including proposals, and to prepare an integrated report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session (operative para. 14);

(k) Invite the Secretary-General to provide the resources required for initiating the preparatory process of the World Summit in 1993, including through redeployments (operative para. 18);

(l) Invite also the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund and to mobilize voluntary contributions from public and private sources for the financing of the additional activities required by the preparation and holding of the Summit (operative para. 19);

(m) Decide that the resources of the trust fund should be utilized to finance the participation of the least developed countries in the Summit and its preparatory process (operative para. 20);

(n) Request the Preparatory Committee to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions on the progress of work and the preparations for the Summit (operative para. 21).

B. Description of activities proposed and their estimates at full cost

2. The activities proposed in the draft resolution at the present time fall primarily under programmes 11 (Overall issues and policies, including coordination), 12 (Global development issues and policies), 18 (Population), 25 (Global social issues and policies), 26 (Integration of social groups), programmes 30 to 34 concerning regional cooperation for development, 35 (Promotion and protection of human rights), and 39 (Conference and library services) of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 1/ and sections 21 (Social development and humanitarian affairs), 39 (Department of Economic and Social Development), 23 to 27 (Economic Commission for Africa, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Economic Commission for Europe, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia respectively), and 41 (Department of Administration and Management) of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. 2/

Substantive activities

3. Based on the nature of the core issues described in operative paragraph 6 of the draft resolution, the related activities would fall within the new economic and social structures being introduced in the second phase of the reorganization of the Secretariat. Such activities would include the preparation of relevant reports, coordination and supervision of substantive preparations, inter-agency coordination, liaison with Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and administrative services.

4. With regard to operative paragraph 11 cqncerning the establishment of an ad hoc secretariat unit, attention is drawn to General Assembly resolution 35/10 C in which the Assembly decided that the secretariats for special conferences should, to the extent possible, be provided by the existing Secretariat machinery with such temporary strengthening as may be required. The intention of the Secretary-General is to utilize staff resources that will be part of the new structures mentioned above. Such staff resources would be

drawn essentially from the Department of Economic and Social Development and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. In addition, it is expected that additional staff would be made available, as appropriate, from other relevant organizations of the United Nations system.

5. Since the preparation of the Summit was not envisaged when the programme budget for 1992-1993 was approved by the General Assembly, additional resources would be required. First, an additional provision would be required for temporary assistance in the amount of $100,000 in order to support the activities related to the organizational and coordination aspects of the Summit. Second, for the purpose of initiating the preparations for the Summit, consultations with Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations would be required. The related travel requirements for such consultations during 1993 would amount to $40,000. Third, at the initial stage of these preparations, consultants would be required to provide expertise in the preparation of background papers to be submitted to the Preparatory Committee both at its organizational session (1993) and at its first substantive session to be held in 1994. The requirements are estimated at $25,000 for 1993.

Regional preparations

6. Under the terms of operative paragraph 14, the regional commissions would include in their programmes of work for 1993 activities that would contribute to the preparations for the Summit. Such activities would focus on the preparation of reports that would address the core issues at the regional level, to be synthesized for submission to the Preparatory Committee in its deliberations. In order for representatives of the regional commissions to participate in the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee, travel requirements are estimated at $24,600.

Preparatory Committee

7. Under the terms of operative paragraphs 7 through 10, a preparatory committee open to the participation of all Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly, would be established and would hold its organizational session in 1993. The establishment of such a preparatory committee constitutes an exception to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/10 C, by which the Assembly decided that preparatory committees should be established for special conferences only if that function could not be appropriately performed by an existing intergovernmental organ.

8. Taking into account that New York would be the established headquarters for the preparations of the Summit, it is assumed that the meetings of the Preparatory Committee would also be convened in New York. The cost estimates

for convening in 1993 the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee would be based on the following assumptions:

(a) The duration would be for five days in New York;

(b) There would be two meetings daily;

(c) The languages would be Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish;

There would be pre-session documentation of 50 pages (3 documents), in-session documentation of 30 pages (3 documents) and post-session documentation of 24 pages (1 document), to be issued in the six languages of the General Assembly.

9. The related full cost of providing conference servicing for a five-day session in New York in 1993 is estimated at $165,600 as follows:

		$
I.	Pre-session documentation (50 pages, 3 documents: A,C,E,F,R,S)	51 500
II.	Meeting servicing (Interpretation: A,C,E,F,R,S)	58 200
III.	In-session documentation (30 pages, 3 documents: A,C,E,F,R,S)	31 900
IV.	Post-session documentation (24 pages, 1 document: A,C,E,F,R,S)	24 000
	Total	165 600

10. The estimated conference-servicing requirements for the first, second and third sessions of the Preparatory Committee to be convened in 1994 and of the Summit itself in 1995 will be dealt with in the context of the preparation of the proposed programme budget for 1994-1995. Similarly, additional resources which may be required for substantive activities related to the preparation and holding of the Summit would be included in that programme budget.

Trust fund

11. Under the terms of operative paragraphs 19 and 20, the Secretary-General would establish a trust fund for the World Summit for the purpose of financing additional activities required for the preparation and holding of the Summit and the financing of the participation of the least developed countries in the Summit and its preparatory meetings.

Holding of the World Summit for Social Development

12. Under the terms of operative paragraphs 3 and 4, the General Assembly would decide to convene the World Summit in early 1995 and would accept the offer of the Government of Denmark to host the Summit. It is understood that, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 40/243, any additional costs resulting from this offer would be borne by the host Government.

13. The cost estimates for the convening of the Summit in 1995, the duration of which will be determined by the Preparatory Committee, will be dealt with in the context of the preparations for the proposed programme budget for 1994-1995.

C. Additional requirements for the biennium 1992-1993

14. The total additional requirements for 1993 would amount to $189,600 (see paras. 5-8 above), comprising $100,000 for general temporary assistance, $25,000 for consultants, $40,000 for travel of staff and $24,600 for travel of representatives of the regional commissions to the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee in 1993. These requirements would represent additional expenditures to be treated in the context of the guidelines for the use of the Contingency Fund.

15. It will be recalled that, under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 and in effect starting with the biennium 1990-1991, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the programme budget. Under the same procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed resources available from the Contingency Fund, those activities can be implemented only through redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modifications of projected activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium.

16. No activities are proposed for termination, deferral, curtailment or modification in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, in order to finance the activities proposed. In the event, therefore, that resources are not available from the Contingency Fund, the activities related to the preparations in 1993 for the World Summit would have to be postponed and the estimated costs would have to be taken into account in the preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

17. With regard to the 1993 conference-servicing requirements ($165,600) those cost estimates are based on the theoretical assumption that no part of the conference-servicing costs requirements would be met from within the permanent conference-servicing capacity under section 41 of the programme budget, and that additional resources would be required for temporary assistance for meetings. The extent to which the Organization's permanent capacity needs to be supplemented by temporary assistance resources can be

determined only in the light of the calendar of conferences for 1992-1993. However, as indicated in the programme budget, the 1992-1993 level of resources for temporary assistance for meetings was estimated on the basis of previous experience to accommodate not only meetings known at the time of the budget preparations but also meetings that would be authorized subsequently, provided that the number and distribution of meetings and conferences in the biennium 1992-1993 was consistent with the pattern of meetings in past years. On that basis, it is estimated that no additional resources would be required under section 41 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 as a result of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.51.

18. As regards the estimated requirements for 1994-1995, appropriate proposals would be made to the General Assembly in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

D. Summary

19. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.51, an additional appropriation of $189,600 would be required under section 21 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. In addition, an amount of $23,600 would be required under section 36 (Staff assessment) to be offset by an increase in the same amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment).

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/45/6/Rev.1), vols. I and II.

2/ Ibid., Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/46/6/Rev.1), vols. I and II.